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(H.N.S.C. No. 104-1): Committee Org...

## COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION AND OVERSIGHT

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COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

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HEARINGS HELD  
JANUARY 10, AND FEBRUARY 14, 1995



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## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

### ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FLOYD D. SPENCE, South Carolina, *Chairman*

BOB STUMP, Arizona	RONALD V. DELLUMS, California
DUNCAN HUNTER, California	G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY, Mississippi
JOHN R. KASICH, Ohio	PATRICIA SCHROEDER, Colorado
HERBERT H. BATEMAN, Virginia	IKE SKELTON, Missouri
JAMES V. HANSEN, Utah	NORMAN SISISKY, Virginia
CURT WELDON, Pennsylvania	JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., South Carolina
ROBERT K. DORNAN, California	SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, Texas
JOEL HEFLEY, Colorado	OWEN PICKETT, Virginia
JIM SAXTON, New Jersey	LANE EVANS, Illinois
RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM, California	JOHN TANNER, Tennessee
STEVE BUYER, Indiana	GLEN BROWDER, Alabama
PETER G. TORKILDSEN, Massachusetts	GENE TAYLOR, Mississippi
TILLIE K. FOWLER, Florida	NEIL ABERCROMBIE, Hawaii
JOHN M. MCHUGH, New York	CHET EDWARDS, Texas
JAMES TALENT, Missouri	FRANK TEJEDA, Texas
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama	MARTIN T. MEEHAN, Massachusetts
ROSCOE G. BARTLETT, Maryland	ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, Guam
HOWARD "BUCK" MCKEON, California	JANE HARMAN, California
RON LEWIS, Kentucky	PAUL McHALE, Pennsylvania
J.C. WATTS, JR., Oklahoma	PETE GEREN, Texas
MAC THORNBERRY, Texas	PETE PETERSON, Florida
JOHN N. HOSTETTLER, Indiana	WILLIAM J. JEFFERSON, Louisiana
SAXBY CHAMBLISS, Georgia	ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut
VAN HILLEARY, Tennessee	MIKE WARD, Kentucky
JOE SCARBOROUGH, Florida	PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island
WALTER B. JONES, JR., North Carolina	
JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR., Maine	
TODD TIAHRT, Kansas	
RICHARD "DOC" HASTINGS, Washington	

ANDREW K. ELLIS, *Staff Director*

## ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,  
*Washington, D.C., Tuesday, January 10, 1995.*

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 1:09 p.m., in room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Floyd Spence (chairman of the committee) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting will please come to order.

Before we get into our regular order of business, I would like for Mr. Ron Dellums to stand to present him with the gavel he has used for the last 2 years up here.

Mr. DELLUMS. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I will have more to say about him later on.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, if I could.

The CHAIRMAN. Briefly.

The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. HUNTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, we do have an occasion to celebrate since we have a person to celebrate. That person is you. I thought you are the first Republican Chairman of the Armed Services Committee since 1953, it might be appropriate to give just a brief description of the history of our parties, the Republican association with this chairmanship.

Dewey Short was the last Republican Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, a gentleman who was born during the Spanish-American war, served in World War I, and you, Mr. Chairman, were born a year after he was elected to Congress the first time.

Mr. SKELTON. Would the gentleman yield.

Mr. HUNTER. I would be happy to.

Mr. SKELTON. Dewey Short was from what State?

Mr. HUNTER. As I said to my friend from Missouri, he was from Missouri. Mr. Chairman, Dewey was the last Republican Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. It has been a long time since we have had a Republican gavel, so we thought that it would be appropriate to give you a new gavel since we only seem to get these gavels once every 40 years or so, we might have worn that last one out and we want to present this to you.

Let me just say this about our Chairman Floyd Spence. Floyd Spence was a former Democrat in the South Carolina House. Interestingly, he is really a man for these times because he was the first gentleman or Member of Congress to offer a balanced budget resolution, and he did that in 1973, to offer a balanced budget amend-

ment in the House of Representatives and he is a guy of great personal courage.

We all lived with Floyd through his experience of his double-lung transplant and I have been told to quit telling that hokey story, but it is a great hokey story, so I am going to tell it again. I will never forget it.

Bob Stump was pouring the coffee as he has done every year since I have been in Congress at the Prayer Meeting held on Thursday morning, and General Montgomery was reading the casualty list, as he always does—whose family is doing well and which Members and former Members have health problems and where they stand. As he read the casualty list this particular morning, we all waited until he got to Floyd Spence because we knew Floyd Spence had gone in for a double-lung transplant and we knew that not everybody makes it when you go in for a double-lung transplant.

Sonny said very slowly, "I have news about Floyd," and we all kind of took a deep breath because we thought this could be it, Floyd may be gone. Sonny said, "Floyd just got married." At that point, Bob Stump poured about a half a cup of coffee on the table and we were very, very happy. Floyd Spence is a guy with an indomitable spirit. He has a conservative philosophy, and he has, like I think every Member in room, a real love and dedication to the United States of America.

So Floyd, the gavel is from all of us on this committee, we hope you use it well.

The CHAIRMAN. You are out of order, Mr. Hunter, but you are in order. I appreciate it, I really do. I won't even make an acceptance speech or anything else at this time. We have delayed long enough getting started and I wanted to go ahead now and call us to order officially and I have a few remarks to make.

We have two orders of business for the day. We are going to adopt the new rules and appoint the staff. Any other business will be considered at another time.

I want to, first of all, welcome everyone to this organizational meeting of the new National Security Committee. In a few minutes, Mr. Dellums and I will each take a moment to briefly introduce our new Members so everyone can begin associating a name with a face.

First, I would like to thank personally Mr. Dellums and Marilyn Elrod for their cooperation over the past several months. We are all working through a period of remarkable change without a play-book.

Although this committee's transition is still a long way from being complete, we would not be anywhere close to where we are today had it not been for the help of the gentleman from California.

I would also like to thank all the Members on both sides of the aisle who expressed their support. Over the past months many of you have repeatedly extended your encouragement, unconditional offers of help, and most importantly, your friendship. It has been much appreciated at a very difficult yet exciting time. I hope we can move forward into the admittedly difficult debates ahead with some semblance of collegiality, respect, and without partisanship. If we do, the committee will surely be more productive and the



men, women, and families that comprise this country's Armed Forces will benefit.

Because we have business to attend to, you will be pleased to learn that I have no intention of making a lengthy speech, although it is tempting. Nonetheless, I do want to make several brief comments.

First, I want to draw everyone's attention to the plaque in front of Mr. Torkildsen right there. On it is engraved an excerpt from Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution that reads: "Congress shall have power to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a Navy; to make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

That plaque, incidentally, I am told, was put down there by the late Mendel Rivers of my home State of South Carolina, who was Chairman of the Armed Services Committee when I first came to Congress. We are tasked with what I believe to be one of the Federal Government's most fundamental responsibilities—to maintain a ready and capable military.

It will not surprise anyone in this room that I believe this task has become much more difficult under the current administration's long-range defense plans. Providing for an adequate defense has become increasingly problematic.

As I have often noted during past defense debates, it is one of life's wonders that people of honesty, intellect and integrity can disagree. I put it in a different way on other occasions. I have always been amazed how our Maker has endowed us with minds that allow us to look at the same set of facts and arrive at conclusions 180 degrees apart from one another. That is a fact of life that I have learned to accept.

However, we should not lose sight of the fact that as the name of our committee suggests, we have the responsibility of providing for armed forces which can defend our country against any threat. Regardless of how much disagreement lies ahead, I want the debate to be positive and in the end hopefully focused only on the most appropriate or efficient path toward that commonly held objective. To this end, I pledge to work with every Member of this committee and with every Member of the House to ensure that we live up to our responsibilities under Article I, Section 8.

On another matter, in light of the second resolution we will consider today, appointing the staff, let me also make a personal comment about this committee and its tradition. Very few people realize that we are the only major committee of Congress that does not have a formally split partisan staff. As a Member who has spent more than 20 years serving on the Minority side of this committee, I can attest to the desirability and effectiveness of maintaining a core, nonpartisan staff to help all of us meet our responsibilities.

This unique staffing arrangement has allowed us to maintain one of the smallest committee staffs relative to the size of the committee and to our vast budget oversight and jurisdictional responsibilities of any House committee. Let me say only partly in jest, that following last November's election, it would not be healthy as a Republican to be perceived as a defender of the status quo, as an opponent of change.

Nonetheless, I, with a number of my colleagues, were able to ultimately convince our leadership that we should not be compelled to move to a pure partisan staff simply because we were different. Assuming Majority status has not changed my belief that a core bipartisan staff is still the most effective way for this committee to operate. Even more so in an environment where we have had to reduce an already lean staff.

Parenthetically, I might just pause to relate to you on the other side of the aisle right now, that we have been through at some length this problem over all the years I have been here in the Minority and as a Minority, we have studied the problem and have always arrived at the conclusion that the kind of staff we have on this committee is the best way to serve as a Minority and a Majority.

I have assured Mr. Dellums that this is one tradition that I am committed to maintaining. There will be times when partisanship is unavoidable. A fact of life, that I am sensitive to having served in the Minority since the early 1970s. Nonetheless, despite the ebb and flow of partisanship in this committee's deliberations over the years, I never believed it in our best interests to succumb to the temptation to split the staff.

We now have a smaller staff with even more responsibility in view of our new Merchant Marine jurisdiction. For those of you who have served any length of time on this committee, you know that the staff worked long hours so that we as Members can more effectively carry out our responsibilities. Access to the staff and its expertise is one tradition that I am committed to maintaining in the years ahead.

In conclusion, let me say just how much I look forward to working with all of you, and before adjourning after we conduct our business, I will make a few brief announcements about the upcoming schedule.

At this time, I would like to recognize the distinguished gentleman from California, Mr. Dellums, for any comments he would like to make.

MR. DELLUMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and Members of the committee.

First let me thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your very thoughtful and gracious gesture; it is deeply appreciated and my response to you is deeply and profoundly heartfelt.

Second, let me say that I must admit some extraordinary comfort in finally finding myself after all these years sitting to your left. I am much more comfortable. It was always difficult for me to reconcile.

Third, Mr. Chairman, having lived all of my life at more than one level as a minority, I know and can understand and profoundly appreciate the exhilaration that comes when you finally find yourself in a place where you can exercise extraordinary responsibility and great influence. It is with those remarks that I congratulate you deeply as you take your place in history and in this institution as the Chair of this committee.

I congratulate you, I congratulate all of the subcommittee Members who will ascend to their new responsibilities, all of you on the Republican side of the aisle who are returning Members and the



12 of you who are now the new Members of this Congress. I congratulate you and I look forward to working with you.

I welcome all of my returning colleagues and senior Members and new Members who have joined us in this committee.

This occasion causes me to recall very briefly and only in part a very interesting story that was told to us at a luncheon by the President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela after he addressed the Joint Session of Congress on his role as President. He took the mike during the luncheon and he indicated that 31 years ago when he went to prison, the peoples in South Africa viewed themselves in very extreme terms and that when he went to Roberts Island to his shocking amazement, a great debate occurred among the Afrikaners who were in charge of the prison.

One group of them felt that their philosophy should be to brutalize, to terrorize, even to break the people who were imprisoned in Roberts Island so that they would never, ever again return to the prison because they would never, ever again challenge the apartheid system.

But a second group of people emerged among the Afrikaners in prison who said: Wait a moment. Today's servant could become tomorrow's master. The nature of the relationship that we establish now can lay the foundation for how we are treated if and when they gain power. I think that is apropos of this moment.

I would like to believe that on our side of the aisle, certainly over the last 2 years, we dealt with you with dignity, with respect, in a sense of fairness, openness, we attempted to engage you at the level of seriousness that is required as we go about the business of grappling with the hopes and the dreams and aspirations of our people and the national security needs in this country. I believe that I can say, because I know Floyd Spence and many of you on this side of the aisle, my hope is that to a moral certainty that as we go forward grappling with these significant issues that we will do so in the same atmosphere of congeniality, of cordiality, of collegiality, of respect, of integrity, and most important, in the spirit of fairness. Our debates at some times will be heated and will be pointed and the differences will occur starkly, but that is the nature of the political process.

But I must say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I look forward to it, and I say that on behalf of all of my colleagues who are assembled here today on this side of the aisle.

Again, congratulations to all of you. I welcome all of us to a great task. It will require the highest and best in all of us.

Finally, with respect to your remarks regarding nonpartisan staff. My colleagues and I have addressed this issue, and at this point, we continue to believe in the wisdom of operating the way we have operated in the past, and in good faith and in the spirit of collegiality, we will go forward in that same vein, and my hope is that at the end of the day, we are all better off for it, the country is better off for it, and the world is better off for it.

Mr. Chairman, with those remarks, I would yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I guess I have to say, too, just thinking back on it and not really in response to the remarks of the gentleman from California, but

I have to recognize for history's sake also that he and I, along with Mrs. Schroeder, came to Congress at the same time, 1971 I guess it was, and so we have been through many times together.

Mr. DELLUMS. We are getting old together.

The CHAIRMAN. I didn't want to say that much. That goes without saying. Anyway, that is a little bit of history.

Before proceeding further with our committee business, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the new Republican Members of the committee. As I do, I would like for each one of them to stand so that we might be able to put a name with a face. First of all, we have Buck McKeon from California; Ron Lewis from Kentucky; Julius Caesar Watts from Oklahoma; "Mac" Thornberry from Texas; John Hostettler from Indiana; Saxby Chambliss from Georgia; Van Hilleary from Tennessee; Joe Scarborough from Florida—I know he is here. He stepped out, I guess—Walter Jones from North Carolina—you probably remember his father served here in Congress—Jim Longley from Maine; Todd Tiahrt from Kansas; and Richard 'Doc' Hastings from the State of Washington.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to recognize you to recognize your Democrat Members.

Mr. DELLUMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to again welcome and recognize the five new Members on our side of the aisle who will be serving with us in the 104th Congress, and I would ask each of them as well to stand when I call their name.

First the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Pete Peterson; the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Bill Jefferson; the gentlewoman from Connecticut, Ms. Rosa DeLauro; the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Mike Ward; and finally, the gentleman from Rhode Island, Patrick Kennedy.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to excuse me if I refer to you as Mr. Chairman sometimes. It takes a little getting used to.

Mr. DELLUMS. Same here.

The CHAIRMAN. People are referring to me as Mr. Chairman, I look around to see who they are talking to.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump, for the purpose of offering a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 1.

All Members I think have a copy of this resolution before them. [The following information was received for the record:]

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 1**

***Resolved,*** That the Committee on National Security, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee rules for the 104th Congress, which are stated in the copy before each Member.

**RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY****104th CONGRESS****RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE****RULE 1. APPLICATION OF HOUSE RULES**

The Rules of the House of Representatives are the rules of the Committee on National Security (hereafter referred to in these rules as the "Committee") and its subcommittees so far as applicable.

**RULE 2. FULL COMMITTEE MEETING DATE**

(a) The Committee shall meet every Tuesday at 10:00 a.m., and at such other times as may be fixed by the chairman of the Committee (hereafter referred to in these rules as the "Chairman"), or by written request of members of the Committee pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) A Tuesday meeting of the committee may be dispensed with by the Chairman, but such action may be reversed by a written request of a majority of the members of the Committee.

**RULE 3. SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES**

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Committee on all matters referred to it. Insofar as possible, meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall not conflict. A subcommittee chairman shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman and the other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings wherever possible.

**RULE 4. SUBCOMMITTEES**

The Committee shall be organized to consist of five standing subcommittees with the following jurisdictions:

Subcommittee on Military Installations and Facilities: military construction; real estate acquisitions and disposals; housing and support; base closure; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Personnel: military forces and authorized strengths; integration of active and reserve components; military personnel policy; compensation and other benefits; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Procurement: the annual authorization for procurement of military weapon systems and components thereof, including full scale development and systems transition; military application of nuclear energy; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Readiness: the annual authorization for operation and maintenance; the readiness and preparedness requirements of the defense establishment; and related legislative oversight.

Subcommittee on Military Research and Development: the annual authorization for military research and development and related legislative oversight.

## **RULE 5. COMMITTEE PANELS**

(a) The Chairman may designate a panel of the Committee drawn from members of more than one subcommittee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that fall within the jurisdiction of more than one subcommittee and to report to the Committee.

(b) No panel so appointed shall continue in existence for more than six months. A panel so appointed may, upon the expiration of six months, be reappointed by the Chairman.

(c) No panel so appointed shall have legislative jurisdiction.

## **RULE 6. REFERENCE OF LEGISLATION AND SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS**

(a) The Chairman shall refer legislation and other matters to the appropriate subcommittee or to the full Committee.

(b) Legislation shall be taken up for hearing only when called by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, or by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee.

(c) The Chairman, with approval of a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee, shall have authority to discharge a subcommittee from consideration of any measure or matter referred thereto and have such measure or matter considered by the Committee.

(d) Reports and recommendations of a subcommittee may not be considered by the Committee until after the intervention of 3 calendar days from the time the report is approved by the subcommittee and printed hearings thereon are available to the members of the Committee, except that this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee.



## **RULE 7. PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MEETINGS**

Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and subcommittees shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of the committee or subcommittee hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the Committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, it shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

## **RULE 8. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS**

Clause 3 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

## **RULE 9. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

(a) Each hearing and meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority being present, determines by rollcall vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing or meeting on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance no less than two members of the committee or subcommittee, may vote to close a hearing or meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. If the decision is to close, the vote must be by rollcall vote and in open session, there being a majority of the Committee or subcommittee present.

(b) Whenever it is asserted that the evidence or testimony at a hearing or meeting may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, and notwithstanding the requirements of (a) and the provisions of clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, such evidence or testimony shall be presented in closed session, if by a majority vote of those present, there being in attendance no less than two members of the Committee or subcommittee, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence may tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person. A majority of those present, there being in attendance no less than two members of the Committee or subcommittee, may also vote to close the hearing or meeting for the sole purpose discussing whether evidence or testimony to be received would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person. The Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if a majority of the members of the Committee or subcommittee, a majority being present, determine that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing, and with the approval of the Chairman, each member of the

Committee may designate by letter to the Chairman, a member of that member's personal staff with Top Secret security clearance to attend hearings of the Committee, or that member's subcommittee(s) which have been closed under the provisions of rule 9(a) above for national security purposes for the taking of testimony: Provided, That such staff member's attendance at such hearings is subject to the approval of the Committee or subcommittee as dictated by national security requirements at the time: Provided further, That this paragraph addresses hearings only and not briefings or meetings held under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this rule; and Provided further, That the attainment of any security clearances involved is the responsibility of individual members.

(d) Pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, no member may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee, unless the House of Representatives shall by majority vote authorize the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to members by the same procedures designated in this rule for closing hearings to the public: Provided, however, That the Committee or the subcommittee may by the same procedure vote to close up to 5 additional consecutive days of hearings.

#### **RULE 10. QUORUM**

(a) For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

(b) One-third of the Members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, with the following exceptions, in which case a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum:

- (1) Reporting a measure or recommendation;
- (2) Closing committee or subcommittee meetings and hearings to the public; and
- (3) Authorizing the issuance of subpoenas.

(c) No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

#### **RULE 11. THE FIVE-MINUTE RULE**

(a) The time any one member may address the Committee or subcommittee on any measure or matter under consideration shall not exceed 5 minutes and then only when the member has been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, except that this time limit may be exceeded by unanimous consent. Any member, upon request, shall be recognized for not to exceed 5 minutes to address the Committee or subcommittee on behalf of an amendment which the member has offered to any pending bill or resolution.

(b) Members present at a meeting of the Committee or subcommittee when a meeting is originally convened will be recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, in order of seniority. Those members arriving subsequently will be recognized in order of their arrival. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman and the ranking minority member will take precedence upon their arrival. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

## **RULE 12. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY**

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under rules X and XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee and any subcommittee is authorized (subject to subparagraph (b)(1) of this paragraph):

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings, and

(2) to require by subpoena, or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers and documents as it deems necessary. The Chairman of the Committee, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee, or any subcommittee with the concurrence of the full Committee Chairman, under subparagraph (a)(2) in the conduct of any investigation, or series of investigations or activities, only when authorized by a majority of the members voting, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee being present. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed only by the Chairman, or by any member designated by the Chairman.

(2) Pursuant to clause 2(m) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, compliance with any subpoena issued by the Committee or any subcommittee under subparagraph (a)(2) may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his or her will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television, is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

### **RULE 13. WITNESS STATEMENTS**

(a) Any prepared statement to be presented by a witness to the Committee or a subcommittee shall be submitted to the Committee or subcommittee at least 48 hours in advance of presentation and shall be distributed to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery. If a prepared statement contains security information bearing a classification of secret or higher, the statement shall be made available in the Committee rooms to all members of the Committee or subcommittee at least 24 hours in advance of delivery; however, no such statement shall be removed from the Committee offices. The requirement of this rule may be waived by a majority vote of a quorum of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate.

(b) The Committee and each subcommittee shall require each witness who is to appear before it to file with the Committee in advance of his or her appearance a written statement of the proposed testimony and to limit the oral presentation at such appearance to a brief summary of his or her argument.

### **RULE 14. ADMINISTERING OATHS TO WITNESSES**

(a) The Chairman, or any member designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to any witness.

(b) Witnesses, when sworn, shall subscribe to the following oath:

Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that the testimony you will give before this Committee (or subcommittee) in the matters now under consideration will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

### **RULE 15. QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES**

(a) When a witness is before the Committee or a subcommittee, members of the Committee or subcommittee may put questions to the witness only when they have been recognized by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate, for that purpose.

(b) Members of the Committee or subcommittee who so desire shall have not to exceed 5 minutes to interrogate each witness until such time as each member has had an opportunity to interrogate such witness; thereafter, additional time for questioning witnesses by members is discretionary with the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate.

(c) Questions put to witnesses before the Committee or subcommittee shall be pertinent to the measure or matter that may be before the Committee or subcommittee for consideration.

## **RULE 16. PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MARKUPS**

The transcripts of those hearings and mark-ups conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee which are decided to be officially published will be published in verbatim form, with the material requested for the record inserted at that place requested, or at the end of the record, as appropriate. Any requests to correct any errors, other than those in transcription, or disputed errors in transcription, will be appended to the record, and the appropriate place where the change is requested will be footnoted.

## **RULE 17. VOTING AND ROLLCALLS**

(a) Voting on a measure or matter may be by rollcall vote, division vote, voice vote, or unanimous consent.

(b) A Rollcall of the members may be had upon the request of one-fifth of a quorum present.

(c) No vote by any member of the Committee or a subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.

(d) In the event of a vote or votes, when a member is in attendance at any other Committee, subcommittee, or conference committee meeting during that time, the necessary absence of that member shall be so recorded in the rollcall record, upon timely notification to the Chairman by that member.

## **RULE 18. PRIVATE BILLS**

No private bill may be reported by the Committee if there are two or more dissenting votes. Private bills so rejected by the Committee may not be reconsidered during the same Congress unless new evidence sufficient to justify a new hearing has been presented to the Congress.

## **RULE 19. COMMITTEE REPORTS**

(a) If, at the time of approval of any measure or matter by the Committee, any member of the Committee gives timely notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, additional or dissenting views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the staff director of the Committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the Committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report filed by the Committee with respect to that measure or matter.

(b) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any measure or matter, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, the names of those voting for and against, and a brief description of the question, shall be included in the committee report on the measure or matter.



**RULE 20. POINTS OF ORDER**

No point of order shall lie with respect to any measure reported by the Committee or any subcommittee on the ground that hearings on such measure were not conducted in accordance with the provisions of the rules of the Committee; except that a point of order on that ground may be made by any member of the Committee or subcommittee which reported the measure if, in the Committee or subcommittee, such point of order was (a) timely made and (b) improperly overruled or not properly considered.

**RULE 21. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF COMMITTEE ROLLCALLS**

The result of each rollcall in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available by the Committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the Committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition and the names of those members present but not voting.

**RULE 22. PROTECTION OF NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION**

(a) All national security information bearing a classification of secret or higher which has been received by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be deemed to have been received in executive session and shall be given appropriate safekeeping.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee shall, with the approval of a majority of the Committee, establish such procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of any national security information received classified as secret or higher. Such procedures shall, however, ensure access to this information by any member of the Committee or any other Member of the House of Representatives who has requested the opportunity to review such material.

**RULE 23. COMMITTEE STAFFING**

The staffing of the Committee and the standing subcommittees shall be subject to the rules of the House of Representatives.

**RULE 24. COMMITTEE RECORDS**

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with rule XXXVI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the ranking minority member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of rule XXXVI, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

**RULE 25. INVESTIGATIVE HEARING PROCEDURES**

Clause 2(k) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall apply to the Committee.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of Committee Resolution No. 1, the Committee Rules for the 104th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask the staff director to read the resolution.

Dr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, Committee Resolution Number 1 reads as follows: Resolved that the Committee on National Security, U.S. House of Representatives, adopt the committee rules for the 104th Congress, which are stated in the copy before each Member.

The CHAIRMAN. Each Member, as I said, should have a copy before them. Before entering into any kind of discussion we might have, I would like for the staff to summarize any of the changes that are in these rules from those of the previous Congress.

Dr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, the vast majority of the changes to the committee rules before each Member are simply an adaptation or conforming to House rules which were adopted last week. Of particular note or interest to the Members, Rule 4, deals with the subcommittees. We have, consistent with House rules, dropped from six subcommittees in the 103d Congress down to five subcommittees. We have disestablished the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee to get down to five subcommittees.

Those Members who have been on the committee before will note that four of the five subcommittees remaining have had slight name changes and that the descriptions of their jurisdictions have been written more succinctly, although the jurisdictions have not fundamentally changed.

On Rule 5, having to do with panels, the National Security Committee was the only committee given an exception under House rules to operate full committee panels. Again, consistent with prior years, these panels will not have legislative authority and thus be misconstrued as subcommittees, and they will be subject to reapportionment by the Chair every 6 months.

Rule 16 on public hearings and markups, the change here is that material that we normally publish as a committee in hearings and for markups will be published verbatim consistent with changes made to House Rule 11 with floor proceedings being reported more closely in verbatim form.

Rule 17 on proxy voting, one of the bigger changes that all committees will be operating with—there will no longer be proxy voting in any committee.

Rule 19 dealing with committee reports, all votes on amendments or votes to report out a bill will be, unlike prior years, reflected in the report that accompanies that measure, so a brief description of any given amendment or motion along with the vote tallied by name will be included in any committee report.

Those summarize the bigger changes. There are a number of technical and other changes, but those summarize the changes of particular merit.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. DELLUMS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, I have examined these proposed rule changes with yourself and the staff director, Dr. Ellis. I have also discussed them with my colleagues in the Democratic Caucus of the commit-

tee, and I concur that they are noncontroversial in the sense that they conform to House rules. I would urge my colleagues to vote in favor of them.

There is just one area that seems to me that we need to clarify, we don't need to take time to do it today. But as you are aware, this committee is the only committee that has been given a waiver with respect to the establishment of panels, and two panels will be established. We need to sit down to determine the impact of the selection of Members on panels and the implications for their selection on subcommittees. I am sure that that is something that we can work out. We don't need to take the time today to do it, but it is something that we need to clarify together as we go forward in the next several weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. I intend to do just exactly that.

Mr. DELLUMS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not appointed people to the panels yet nor the Chair of the panels and we will do that some other time.

If there is no other discussion, we will vote on the question.

The gentleman—the question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump.

So many as are in favor say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes seem to have it.

The resolution is agreed to. Without objection a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

The second order of business today is the resolution appointing the committee staff. The Chair again recognizes the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump, for the purpose of a motion regarding Committee Resolution No. 2.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Committee Resolution No. 2, concerning the appointment of committee staff.

[The following information was received for the record:]

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 2**

*Resolved*, That the persons listed on the sheet before the Members, and such other personnel as may be required by the committee within the limits authorized under the Rules of the House of Representatives, and pursuant to the committee spending resolution, are hereby appointed to the professional and clerical staffs of the Committee on National Security, U.S. House of Representatives, for the 104th Congress, it being understood that according to the provisions of law, the Chairman will fix the basic salary per annum.

Andrew K. Ellis, Staff Director  
Robert S. Rangel, Deputy Staff Director  
Henry J. Schweiter, General Counsel  
Nancy Jones, Professional Staff Member  
Rita D. Argenta, Professional Staff Member  
Brenda J. Wright, Professional Staff Member  
Kathleen A. Lipovac, Staff Assistant  
Frank A. Barnes, Staff Assistant  
Betty B. Gray, Staff Assistant  
Peggy Cosseboom, Staff Assistant  
Marilyn A. Elrod, Professional Staff Member  
Peter M. Steffes, Professional Staff Member  
Ernest B. Warrington, Jr., Staff Assistant  
Diane W. Bowman, Staff Assistant  
Steven A. Thompson, Professional Staff Member  
John D. Chapla, Professional Staff Member  
Michael R. Higgins, Professional Staff Member  
Mary E. Cotten, Staff Assistant  
William J. Andahazy, Professional Staff Member  
Tracy A. Finck, Staff Assistant  
Jean D. Reed, Professional Staff Member  
Stephen O. Rossetti, Jr., Professional Staff Member  
Christopher A. Williams, Professional Staff Member  
Douglas C. Roach, Professional Staff Member  
Martha A. Westwater, Staff Assistant  
Mia C. Baca, Special Assistant  
Robert B. Brauer, Professional Staff Member  
George O. Withers, Professional Staff Member  
Sheila A. McDowell, Staff Assistant  
Karen V. Steube, Staff Assistant  
Jeffrey M. Schwartz, Professional Staff Member  
Marcella A. Wilding, Staff Assistant  
Philip W. Grone, Professional Staff Member  
Andrea K. Aquino, Staff Assistant  
H. Lee Halterman, Counsel



Curtis L. Banks, Office Assistant

Larry G. Shockley, Counsel

Dudley L. Tademy, Professional Staff Member

Hugh N. (Rusty) Johnston, Jr., Counsel

The CHAIRMAN. You also have a copy of this resolution before you and I ask the director now to read the resolution.

Dr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, Committee Resolution No. 2 reads as follows:

Resolved that the persons listed on the sheet before the Members and such other personnel as may be required by the committee within the limits authorized under the rules of the House of Representatives and pursuant to the committee spending resolution are hereby appointed to the professional and clerical staffs of the Committee on National Security, U.S. House of Representatives for the 104th Congress, it being understood that according to the provisions of law, the Chairman will fix the basic salary per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. There, again, you have a copy of this before you. Is there any discussion?

If there is none, the question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump.

So many as are in favor of the motion, will signify by saying aye. Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it. The resolution is agreed to, and without objection a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

I would like to now make a few brief announcements on the schedule. There will be no further official committee business this week. Members should plan to be here next week as we are in the process of setting up threat briefings or briefings with representatives of the Joint Staff and the CIA. It is also possible that we could have hearings related to the Contract With America, but details have not been finalized. I will need to consult further with Mr. Dellums on that.

Members should definitely plan on contract-related talks and hearings the week of January the 23rd, with markup likely as early as the first week in February. I hope to provide Members with more details in the days ahead. So please stay tuned.

Finally, tomorrow at 10:30, in room 2172, the National Security and International Relations Committees will jointly host an administration briefing on the current situation in Bosnia. Please try to attend, if at all possible.

If there is no further business before the committee, we stand recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 1:43 p.m., the committee was recessed subject to the call of the Chair.]



## CONSIDERATION OF COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT PLAN

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,  
*Washington, DC, Tuesday, February 14, 1995.*

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 11:05 a.m. in room 2118, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Floyd Spence (chairman of the committee) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee on National Security will come to order.

We have got two short items of business today and I want to try to get them done if we can before we have a journal vote momentarily.

First of all, the adoption of the committee oversight plan will be the first order of business. One of the changes in the House rules for the 104th Congress was the imposition of a requirement that each standing committee adopt an oversight plan for each Congress. The new House rule requires that the oversight plan be adopted in an open public meeting with a quorum present. We have that.

Once the plan is adopted, the rule requires that the plan must be transmitted to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and to the Committee on House Oversight.

Each committee Member was sent a copy of the oversight plan yesterday morning and each of you have a copy before you today. The plan before you reflects changes made following consultation with Mr. Dellums and his staff.

At this point, I would like to recognize Mr. Dellums for any comments he would like to make.

[The oversight plan follows:]

### U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY

#### OVERSIGHT PLAN—104TH CONGRESS

This oversight plan is issued pursuant to clause 2 of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives which requires that, not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee of the House shall adopt its oversight plan for that Congress.

#### INTRODUCTION

The oversight responsibilities of the Committee on National Security will be conducted primarily within the context of the committee's consideration of the annual defense authorization bill. This legislation covers the breadth of the operations of the Department of Defense (DOD) as well as a significant portion of the annual operating budget of the Department of Energy. The DOD's roughly \$260 billion annual budget involves millions of military and civilian personnel, thousands of facilities, and hundreds of agencies, departments, and commands located throughout the world.

The committee conducts continuous oversight of laws, programs, and agencies under permanent authority in Titles 10 (Armed Forces), 37 (Pay and Allowances), 42 (Atomic Energy), and 50 and 50 Appendix (War and National Defense), United States Code, which are within its jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the committee, pursuant to clause 2(k) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives is as follows:

(1) Ammunition depots; forts; arsenals; Army, Navy, and Air Force reservations and establishments.

(2) Common defense generally.

(3) Conservation, development, and use of naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

(4) The Department of Defense generally, including the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force generally.

(5) Interoceanic canals generally, including measures relating to the maintenance, operation, and administration of interoceanic canals.

(6) Merchant Marine Academy, and State Merchant Marine Academies.

(7) Military applications of nuclear energy.

(8) Tactical intelligence and intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

(9) National security aspects of merchant marine, including financial assistance for the construction and operation of vessels, the maintenance of the U.S. shipbuilding and ship repair industrial base, cabotage, cargo preference and merchant marine officers and seamen as these matters relate to the national security.

(10) Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the armed services.

(11) Scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

(12) Selective service.

(13) Size and composition of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

(14) Soldiers' and sailors' homes.

(15) Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

In addition to its legislative jurisdiction and general oversight function, the committee has special oversight functions with respect to international arms control and disarmament and military dependents' education pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

H.Res. 5, adopted by the House on January 4, 1995, granted the Committee on National Security additional legislative and oversight authority over merchant marine academies, national security aspects of merchant marine policy and programs, and interoceanic canals. H.Res. 5 also codified the existing jurisdiction of the committee over tactical intelligence matters and the intelligence related activities of the Department of Defense.

#### OVERSIGHT AGENDA

The committee will continue its oversight and assessment of threats to U.S. national security and U.S. interests. Within the first three months of 1995 and 1996 the committee will receive classified and unclassified briefings on the international threat environment. Following these briefings, the committee will begin consideration of the fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 defense budget requests and will conduct the appropriate oversight hearings with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the individual service Chiefs of Staff, regional Commanders-in-Chief, other officials of the Department of Defense and the military departments, officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and other defense-related intelligence agencies, and officials of the Department of Energy.

The oversight agenda below, unless otherwise noted, is designed to serve primarily in support of the annual authorization bill. The issues identified below are expected to be on-going areas of oversight activity throughout the 104th Congress. However, a qualifier is necessary given the unique nature of national security oversight. Much of the committee's most demanding oversight will be, by definition, event-driven and not subject to prior planning. Such oversight requirements significantly complicate the ability to prescribe with great accuracy or specificity the committee's entire oversight agenda.

For instance, Congressional oversight of defense activities has historically involved in-depth assessments of military operations and other major events that are generally difficult to predict in advance. Past examples of this category of oversight include the bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut, Lebanon, the reflagging of



Kuwaiti tankers in the Persian Gulf, Operation Just Cause in Panama, the Desert Shield/Storm deployment and operation, the peacekeeping deployment to Somalia to name just a few. The breadth and demands of such reviews are such that they tend to dominate committee and staff resources at the expense of other pre-planned activities. The unsettled character of the post Cold War world is such that the committee fully expects that this type of event-driven oversight will continue to be required and will unavoidably impact other planned oversight activities.

In addition, the committee has a long tradition of translating oversight activities into prescriptive legislative action as reflected in past comprehensive efforts to reform the military retirement system, the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act, the Federal Acquisition Workforce Improvement Act, and last year's Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act. The committee intends to continue to maintain a strong linkage between formal oversight efforts and prescriptive legislative initiatives.

In addition to the above, the following specific areas and subjects are designated for special attention during the 104th Congress:

#### *Readiness and Quality of Life*

A primary focus of the committee during the 104th Congress will be the readiness of the armed services and the adequacy of the Administration's defense spending priorities to support sustained readiness and modernization of our military forces. Particular attention will be paid to quality of life programs supporting military personnel and their families and the effect of those programs on military readiness.

Particular attention will also be given, but not limited, to the following: an examination of the current state of readiness of the armed services; an assessment of the utility of current methods of measuring the readiness of military units; a continuing examination of the training required for the maintenance of a high state of readiness and whether training requirements are properly funded; integration of active and reserve components; examination of the impact of the high pace of deployments on service personnel and their families; officer and enlisted recruiting, accessions, training, promotions, separations, and retirements; assessment of pay, compensation, and other benefits of military service; assessment of the current quality of military health care; examination of family support programs, including child care and dependent education; review of the current quality and adequacy of the military family housing supply; review of the current quality and adequacy of barracks, bachelor enlisted quarters, and dormitories; examination of the backlog in the repair and maintenance of the military housing supply.

#### *Force Structure and Military Modernization*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: continuing oversight and examination of the Bottom Up Review (BUR), including the strategic and tactical assumptions supporting the BUR and the force structure designed to support the ability of the United States to fight and win two major regional contingencies nearly simultaneously; examination of initiatives to enhance Guard and Reserve forces; review of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff-Commander-in-Chief (CJCS-CINC) military requirements, examination of roles and missions of the armed services, and their implications for modernization requirements and the development of major weapons systems; examination of projected military equipment modernization on military capability; bomber force structure; attack submarine force structure; strategic lift; oversight of research and development and procurement of major weapons systems.

The committee will also devote particular oversight attention to current plans for conducting research and development on missile defense systems; plans for deploying national missile defenses and advanced theater missile defenses (TMDs) for forward-deployed U.S. military forces and friendly forces and allies.

#### *Base Closure and Realignment*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: examination of the cost and savings associated with base realignment and closure actions taken in 1988, 1991, and 1993; examination of the impact of base realignment and closure actions on affected local communities, including the effects of Administration policy and statutory requirements concerning base reuse, disposal, and community adjustment assistance; examination of previous base realignment and closure actions and their impact on readiness and future force modernization; oversight and consideration of the process and recommendations for base realignment and closures in 1995; continuing oversight of the management of the base realignment and closure process by the military services.

### *Industrial and Technological Base*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: assessment of current budget and policy priorities on the maintenance of the defense industrial and technology base; assessment of the Technology Reinvestment Project; examination of the current defense laboratory system, including an assessment of redundancies with private-sector laboratories; assessment of the role of defense funding for university research in the maintenance of the technology base.

### *Environmental Programs*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: assessment of current federal, state, and local environmental compliance, remediation, and restoration requirements imposed on the DOD, the military services and the Department of Energy; examination of current and planned funding requirements for environmental programs of the Department of Defense; and examination of the diversion of training and operations and maintenance funds to meet unfunded environmental requirements and the impact such diversion may have on training and readiness.

### *Military Applications of Nuclear Energy*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: continuing modernization and maintenance of U.S. defense nuclear infrastructure in support of national security requirements; assessment of possible effects of a nuclear test ban, in whole or in part, on the safety and security of the U.S. nuclear deterrent; examination of the restructuring of the nuclear facility workforce; assessment of options concerning the disposition of plutonium and highly enriched uranium; examination of future national stockpile requirements for tritium; and oversight of organizational issues affecting the Department of Energy.

### *Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: oversight of Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) programs; examination of military exchanges and commissaries; oversight of nonappropriated fund construction programs and other nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

### *Merchant Marine*

Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the following: examination of current programs to maintain the U.S. flag merchant fleet and its role in strategic and sustainment sealift; the condition of the National Defense Reserve Fleet and its capability to meet surge requirements, and whether management and control should be transferred from the Military Sealift Command; examination of the ability of U.S. shipyards to transition to a combination of defense and non-defense ship construction.

The committee will also consider the annual reauthorization of the Panama Canal Commission. Particular attention will be given, but not limited, to the status and progress for ultimate transfer of assets within the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama as specified by treaty.

### *Acquisition Reform*

Public Law 103-355, the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994, provides for a comprehensive government-wide reform of the federal acquisition process. The Committee on National Security, which shares oversight of the defense procurement process with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, will give considerable attention to the implementation of Public Law 103-355 and will conduct a continuing assessment of possible further reforms in the defense procurement system. The committee will continue to cooperate and coordinate fully with the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight in this matter.

### *Organization and Management of the Department of Defense*

The committee will undertake an examination of the organization and management of the Department of Defense, the military departments, and the defense agencies with a view to improving efficiency and reducing costs.

### *Intelligence*

The committee will continue to cooperate and coordinate fully with the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on tactical intelligence matters and intelligence-related activities of the Department of Defense in the course of its annual oversight of the intelligence community and the authorization of appropriations for intelligence activities shared by the two committees.

Mr. DELLUMS. I thank the Chair for yielding.

To the Members of the committee, I say to my colleagues that the Chairman is correct, and my staff and I have discussed the oversight plan and we feel that it adequately reflects what this committee has done for years and what we will continue to do during this Congress.

As Members may note, it has been a rule of the House for years for the committee to submit such a report but it was never enforced in previous Congresses. Not that we haven't always performed our continuing oversight of the Department of Defense programs, but we never had to formalize the process. That is all, it seems to me, that we are doing here today—we are formalizing something that we have done for years and I would concur in the actions contemplated by the Chair.

With those remarks, I would yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate the gentleman's remarks.

Do any Members have any comments or questions they would like to make? If so, I will recognize them.

Mr. SKELTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir, Mr. Skelton.

Mr. SKELTON. The oversight plan, Mr. Chairman, of the 104th Congress—there is an introduction, there is an oversight agenda on page 3, but I particularly notice on the bottom of page 3, it states that a primary focus of the committee during the 104th will be the readiness of the armed services and the adequacy of the administration's defense spending priorities to support sustained readiness and modernization of our military forces. Particular attention will be paid to quality of life programs supporting military personnel and their families and the effect of those programs in the military readiness.

I think that is so very, very important, Mr. Chairman. We should never lose sight of that in everything that we do. As you know, I am very concerned about that. I proposed a budget, for which the purpose of the budget I proposed, Mr. Chairman, has that as its very core. I hope in everything that we do, we do not give in to temptation to do away with our military readiness and taking care of the troops.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to tell the gentleman I had him in mind when we put that in there. It was partly because of your thinking and urging that we included that because I do know of your concerns.

Any other comments by any other Members?

If not, are there any amendments to the oversight plan?

If not, the Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump, for the purpose of a motion.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee adopt the oversight plan for the 104th Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the adoption of the motion of the gentleman from Arizona.

So many as are in favor, say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it, the motion is agreed to. Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.



The CHAIRMAN. The second order of business is a proposed rule change to the committee Rule 7.

On January 31st, 1995 the House adopted a change to House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(3). This is the rule that specifies how committees should make announcements about committee hearings. However, the current version of our committee rules reflect the old House rule before the change was made.

Today we are simply changing the committee rule so that it conforms with the new House rule. The change of the House rule reflects a bipartisan leadership agreement and I have consulted again with Mr. Dellums about conforming our rule to that. Members again have a copy before them.

I would like to recognize Mr. Dellums for any comments he would like to make.

Mr. DELLUMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Again, I would like to agree with you. This committee rule merely conforms our rules to the changes in House rules. It allows the committee to call hearings without the 7-day advance notice, but only after concurrence with the Ranking Member of the full committee or subcommittee or after a vote of the full committee or subcommittee.

We all know that at times scheduling does not permit a full 7-day notice. I believe this change allows both for the flexibility needed in scheduling hearings and at the same time provides for the protection of the Minority to be fully involved in the scheduling.

I know that with the collegiality that has characterized the function of this committee, there is no problem whatsoever. I would urge my colleagues to support the change proposed by the Chair of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman again.

I would like to ask our staff director, Dr. Andy Ellis, to read the resolution number three.

Dr. ELLIS. Committee Resolution No. 3 reads as follows: Resolved, that Rule 7 of the Rules of the Committee on National Security for the 104th Congress be amended to read as follows:

Pursuant to Clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any committee, subcommittee or panel hearing at least 1 week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the Chairman of the committee or of any subcommittee or panel, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee or panel so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

[The committee resolution follows:]

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**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 3**

*Resolved*, that Rule 7 of the Rules of the Committee on National Security for the 104th Congress be amended to read as follows:

Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter of any committee, subcommittee or panel hearing at least one week before the commencement of the hearing. However, if the Chairman of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the Committee or of any subcommittee or panel, determines there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee, subcommittee or panel so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, such chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. Any announcement made under this rule shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions or comments?

If not, the Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump, for the purposes of a motion.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of Committee Resolution No. 3.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the motion of the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. Stump.

So many as are in favor, say aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes have it, and the resolution is agreed to. Without objection the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

The meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 11:15 a.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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